

THE SPELMAN SPOTLIGHT

VOL. XXI, NO. 5

SPELMAN COLLEGE



ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FEBRUARY, 1966

Spelman Awarded \$85,000 For Negro History Institute

Spelman College has been awarded a grant of \$85,000 by the United States Office of Education to conduct a Summer Institute in Negro History for the seven (7) week period June 13 through July 29. The Institute is headed by Dr. Melvin Drimmer of the Department of History, Spelman College. Professor Marcia L. Halvorsen will serve as Associate Director.

Spelman College is one of the few colleges in the South to receive an N.D.E.A. Summer Institute in History and the only one in this region which will concentrate on study of Negro History. The Institute is open to secondary school teachers of History and Social Studies. Each participant will receive a grant of \$75 per week. Courses will be given in Negro History, Negro Thought, African History, American History, Historiography, Negro Literature and Music, and the Sociology of Negro Poverty.

An outstanding faculty has been recruited to teach in the Institute. Dr. Drimmer announced. These include Dr. Robin Brooks of San Jose State College, Mr. Lawrence Goldman of Morehouse College, Professor Marcia L. Halvorsen of Spelman College, Dr. Vincent Harding of Spelman College, Dr. Melvin D. Kennedy of Morehouse College, Dr. Elliott M. Rudwick, Professor of Sociology at Southern Illinois University and Dr. Edward Sweat of Clark College.

In addition the Institute will conduct a film series, field trips and bring noted speakers to the campus. Classes will be held at Spelman College and housing will be provided by Morris Brown College. For further information contact Dr. Melvin Drimmer, N.D.E.A. Institute, Spelman College.

Retrospective Exhibition

An additional form of aesthetic enrichment reached Spelman's campus on Thursday, January 20 in the form of a *Retrospective Exhibition* by Lloyd McNeill.

Mr. McNeill is the present Artist-in-Residence. His exhibit is in the tradition, if not the style, of the artistic exhibitions of previous years.

The Air Travel Club For Young Travelers

The highest-flying club in the nation is being opened strictly for young people who enjoy traveling and know a bargain when they see it.

The "1221 Club", sponsored by United Air Lines, is offering applicants from 12 through 21 years of age a chance to fly for half the regular jet coach fare to any point on the airline's system in the Continental U. S.

Typical one-way fares for club members are: \$24.85 from Atlanta to New York; \$19.80 from Atlanta to Miami; and \$15.75 from Atlanta to New Orleans.

Young people who wish to become "1221 Club" members may apply at any United office. The club has no annual dues, but there is a \$3 initiation fee.

An identification card is issued to each club member. Half-fare tickets may be purchased at any United office by presenting the card as proof of club membership.

Tickets purchased by "1221 Club" members are valid only for space available travel.

The Pittsburg Project

A new idea has come to the Atlanta Area. It is the Pittsburg Community Project. It is planned as an exciting new approach for activating the community.

Any students who are interested in working with the problem of Negro slums may apply. The project will attempt to combine the abilities and interests of volunteers in such a manner as to meet the needs and desires of the community. The methods are block organization and educational, cultural, and social programs aimed at providing needed services. Those who are interested and have talents in tutoring, adult education, art,

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Exchange Students

As has become a custom here at Spelman, the new semester brought new faces—the faces of exchange students. This year the program is on a strict exchange basis with students coming only from those schools who received students. There are six students this semester, all of whom are residents of Abby Hall. Their home colleges are Cedar Crest, Elmira, and North Central. Dr. Randall who is in charge of the program arranged a meeting for the students and their roommates on the first day of the new semester, and with that meeting this semester's exchange program was officially underway.

Many Thanks

Hurray for the Curriculum Committee, Registrar's office and all those responsible for passing out class schedules before registration day. This caused marked improvement in what is usually an extremely chaotic day. Most students had prepared their dummy schedules by registration day and were ready to secure their adviser's signatures. The registration procedure would be further improved if the yellow registration cards were given before the time for registration. This would speed the process and alleviate some of the confusion that has become a part of registration day at Spelman.

Future of the Great Society

In his Inaugural Address, President Johnson outlined his plans for building a Great Society—an almost utopic order in which every man can realize his potential. Since that address the Federal Government has tried to implement this plan by passing the Civil Rights Law, Medicare, and creating the Office of Economic Opportunity. We are still far from achieving this close to ideal society, for laws alone cannot change the morals of a century. The Great Society program has been plagued by internal problems of organization funds and leadership. In many areas the government's harbingers of change have met strong opposition.

Now the Great Society faces another threat. In his State of the Union message delivered on January 12 of this year, Johnson said, "Our nation is now engaged in a brutal and bitter conflict in Viet Nam... But we will not permit those who fire on us in Viet Nam to win a victory over the desires and intentions of the American people. This nation is mighty enough—its society healthy enough—its people strong enough to pursue our goals in the rest of the world while building a Great Society at home."

The greatest threat to the Great Society is the war in Viet Nam. The leader of our country has expressed confidence that this war need not curtail our human activities to teach the young, feed the starving, cure the sick, and rebuild our cities. But is this confidence misplaced? Can we really fight the War on Poverty and the rapidly escalating war in Viet Nam at the same time? This is an extremely difficult task for any nation—even the richest in the world.

President Johnson has outlined a plan for Congress which includes legislation in just about every facet of American life. He has also proposed an International Health Act and an International Education Act in an attempt to spread the promise of the Great Society abroad. And he has promised, "... we will give our fighting men what they must have: every gun, every dollar, and every decision—whatever the cost and whatever the challenge." Unless the President's programs are somewhat curtailed and better organized, the "cost" might very well be the Great Society itself.

As more of the government's time, talents and money are devoted to the war in Viet Nam, the Great Society must necessarily suffer. But it will not suffer unduly if certain steps are taken. The President seemingly wants to do something good for as many groups as possible. It is necessary to realize that all groups cannot be satisfied and that there are certain needs more urgent than others. The President's advisers should

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The SPELMAN SPOTLIGHT

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Out of the Mouths of Babes...

What is honesty? Julie says honesty is "to bake the cookies I promised to bake, on time . . . and always." Julie is a six year old little girl who had an open letter written to her in a Spelman chapel service by her grandfather, Dr. Kenneth Brown, formerly executive director of The Danforth Foundation. Her definition of honesty certainly is not adequate, and can easily be dismissed as one of those "cute" children's sayings. But just a little thought reveals that the definition, in spite of its lack of generality and other immediate shortcomings, is loaded with implications which convey the true nature of honesty and more. Julie's definition shows, among other things, a child's innocence, sincerity, and determination, all of which are good and which, according to many, are not present after childhood, or at least never to such a great degree as in childhood.

Julie has begun to differentiate and associate things and ideas; but she has not yet learned to play with these differentiations and associations. Her cookies are now good cookies; for she has not yet learned to use artificial or substitute ingredients to make them only seem to be the real cookies—she has not yet learned to lie or to twist and distort the truth.

Primitivists would seize the example of Julie to support belief that things in their original, primitive, uncultivated state are closer to truth, beauty, and perfection than after they've become cultivated with reference to people, civilization breeds corruption.

Hence we are actively engaged in the process of becoming corrupted. We are continuously being given better tools with which, if we choose, to disguise the beautiful truth which we learned in childhood.

More tragic even than this, is the fact that occasionally the facsimile of cookies which we bake with these tools we are unable to distinguish from the real cookies. We become so accustomed to distorting the truth to fit our needs and desires that our lies and the real things become indistinguishable to us.

The brighter side of this situation reveals that, though the primitivists' theory too often proves to be true, it is not of necessity, but by choice that it does so. We do have an alternative. We can use this more specialized training which we're gaining to further expound those basic truths and beauty which we've known for so long. We "can bake the cookies we promised to bake." We can bake them as best we can, when we promised to bake them . . . "and always."

. . . Great Society (Continued from Page 1)

decide which of the many proposals he has suggested are most urgent. Much care should be taken to insure that the Great Society programs do not become bogged down in bureaucratic paper work and squabbling. This has been the major handicap so far. The War on Poverty must be better organized for it may conceivably have to fight its battles with fewer funds.

But until the war in Viet Nam is resolved, there can actually be no Great Society. For as long as America's most promising young men are being shot on the battlefield, there can be no ideal society in America. For to build any Great Society peace is a primary prerequisite. As long as the leaders of the United States are preoccupied with war, the solution to domestic problems must necessarily be held in abeyance.

—A. Porter

Still Viet Nam:

WHERE WE STAND

The escalation of the Vietnamese war has provoked speculation about the ultimate circumstances by which the end of the conflict will be finally achieved. Both the East and West remain adamant in their demands for a peaceful settlement, and neither side evinces an inclination to slacken its military offensive. The thirty-seven day lull in bombing resulting from the truce observed during the Christmas season has been all but forgotten. President Johnson has requested that our nation be declared "in a state of war", and concomitantly, ordered the resumption of the bombing of North Viet Nam.

Despite the recent series of peace missions sent to the various Allied heads of state to initiate negotiations, it seems apparent that the United States will maintain its present position. The repercussions are being felt internationally as well as locally, as increased numbers of battalions are moved to the combat area, and apathy is replaced by the realization of the proximity of the battlefield. On the opposing side, Hanoi has instigated stepped-up Viet Cong warfare, to insure the protection of the Chinese borders which lie a little more than thirty miles from the zone currently being bombarded.

The United Nations Security Council will presently debate the issues of the war through the prompting of President Johnson in his new strategy for effecting peace. Among the points to be considered will undoubtedly be the present and future status of the National Liberation Front, the proposed elections in South Viet Nam, the presence of U. S. forces, and the neutralization of the entire area into a series of buffer states between Red China and the West.

The ostensible unity between Moscow and Hanoi in support of the Viet Cong is belied by reports of marked disagreement between the two powers over the tactical mechanism of the North Vietnamese offensive. Such reports, as well as the recent details published about the conferences among the Communist leaders, have precipitated conjecture on what terms the armistice will be instituted. Will Red China be recognized by the United States as a political entity, so that the Liberation Front may be dealt with more directly in its role in the establishment of a stable government in South Viet Nam, or is another power, such as the Soviet Union, to continue to act as mediator between the two? Will the Soviet influence cause Red China to soften its belligerent demand that the United States withdraw its troops before consenting to negotiate at all? It seems that the latter supposition, at least, is inevitable. Pragmatically, the Hanoi government will eventually have to be officially and formally recognized by the United States, its relationship with Nationalist China notwithstanding. Because of its growing potential to wield a major nuclear power, it is unrealistic to ignore its existence, simply because of a previous alliance. The political ideal of loyalty to Nationalist China, and maintenance of the integrity of its pledge of support would not be necessarily compromised, since the frame of reference for the action has changed.

If there are no concessions from either side, the impasse will never be resolved. It is an inescapable fact that the mounting tension will eventually erupt into a situation which will force a settlement, in one direction or another, should it continue unchecked. Whether the world will be able to survive such an event is a moot point. Perhaps the only other recourse would be to instigate another trouble spot, somewhere else, to distract world attention from the final peace settlement. Removed from the spotlight, the respective nations might resolve their differences and, at the same time, retain their prestige. This would only be postponing the actual confrontation; some other tact would have to be followed to formulate a lasting, effective armistice.

—Cheryl Birchette

Letter to the Editor

Correction in The Spelman
College Christmas Issue
The Spelman Spotlight

Dear Madam:

Because all students enrolled in classes taught by home economics faculty members, and meeting in the Home Economics Building during the first semester were involved in the making of the Christmas wreaths for Sisters' Chapel and Reynolds Cottage, corrections are herein made mainly out of respect for the help of these students, and as an expression of gratitude. The article titled "SISTERS' CHAPEL BEAUTIFUL IN CHRISTMAS SPLENDOR" was a thoughtful and timely entry.

Approximately 50 non-home economics students (representing a cross-section of the Spelman student-body and enrolled in child development, behavior patterns and the family) worked side by side with the home economics staff and majors. Mrs. Jenelsie Holloway, Chairman of the Department of Art, worked as Co-chairman with (Mrs.) Sadye Young, (who was appointed by Rev. Rates) Chairman of this Annual Activity. Rev. Rates serves annually as coordinator of all plans for the Christmas activity in the Chapel.

Mrs. Henry F. Shorter, Jr. (Atlanta) made the dresses for the new Glee Club members and uniformity of hemlines was checked by Mrs. Henderson, Clothing Teacher.

—Sadye Young

A First . . .

To my knowledge, this will mark the first time that a member of the opposite sex will be permitted to write a continuing column in the Spelman Spotlight. Of necessity, we, the editor of the Spotlight and myself, must look upon this venture not only as a new innovation, but primarily as an experiment.

I am Egan Scott, or shall I say for all practical purposes, this is the identity I shall assume. Needless to say, I am a brother from across the way, and my primary purpose in writing this column is to answer some of the limitless questions concerning the "Men of Morehouse." I must qualify the point that this is not a glorified "rat system." But in an effort to help the gracious ladies of Spelman develop a better understanding of Morehouse Men, and consequently perpetuate a more harmonious relationship, this column shall serve as a problem-solving institution, in addition to the frequent exposes. So fire away ladies. Send all questions and problems to:

Egan Scott
Spelman Spotlight

Lonely Genius

is looking for an understanding friend. The curious may obtain a copy of "Are You My Friend?" for \$1 by writing c/o Box 505, Portland, Oregon 97207.

. . . Pittsburgh Project (Continued from Page 1)

drama, recreation, or other areas may write or send one of the applications available on campus to Pittsburgh Community Project, c/o Chip Marshall, 985 Smith St., S.W., Atlanta.

Further information may be obtained during the day by calling Chip Marshall, Bill Wolovsky, or Pete Pollak at 522-5792, or at night by calling 522-7326 or 874-0010.

The Case of Julian Bond

Freedom Challenged

Most of us are partially, if not totally, familiar with events which ultimately led to the unseating of Julian Bond in the Georgia House of Representatives. To bring us up to date, first SNCC, the organization with which Julian Bond works as Communications Director, issued a public statement on January 6, 1966, stating its opposition to United States involvement in Viet Nam.

The statement, in part, read thusly:

"We believe the United States government has been deceptive in its claims of concern for freedom of the Vietnamese people, just as the government has been deceptive in claiming concern for the freedom of colored people in such other countries as the Dominican Republic, the Congo, South Africa, Rhodesia, and in the United States itself.

"We, the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, have been involved in the black people's struggle for liberation and self-determination in this country for the past five years. Our work, particularly in the South, has taught us that the United States government has never guaranteed the freedom of oppressed citizens, and is not yet truly determined to end the rule of terror and oppression within its borders.

"We question, then, the ability and even the desire of the United States government to guarantee free election abroad. We maintain that our country's cry to 'preserve freedom in the world' is a hypocritical mask behind which its squashes liberation movements which are not bound, and refuse to be bound, by the expediencies of United States cold war policies.

"We are in sympathy with, and support, the men in this country who are unwilling to respond to a military draft which compels them to contribute their lives to United States aggression in Viet Nam in the name of 'freedom' we find so false in this country.

"We therefore encourage those Americans who prefer to use their energy in building democratic forms within this country. We believe that the work in the civil rights movement and with other human relations organizations is a valid alternative to the draft. We urge all Americans to seek this alternative, knowing full well that it may cost them their lives... as painfully as in Viet Nam."

Secondly, Julian Bond publicly endorsed that statement. Widespread distortion of his endorsement led to mass confusion from local college campuses to national civil rights organizations.

Thirdly, the Georgia House of Representatives, acting as a Judiciary, voted overwhelmingly to deny a seat to the duly elected

representative of the 136th District. In his dissenting, Julian Bond agreed with a group of concerned Americans. His disagreement was not analogous to the thinking of the Georgia Legislature.

What happens to dissenters? As has been evidenced in the past, they are quickly eliminated or made to suffer economic or social reproaches. An example is that of many civil rights workers throughout the South who have bravely lost their lives in the pursuit of peace and happiness for minority Americans. This, of course, is an aim that is contrary to American tradition. Minorities have always suffered; therefore, those human rights workers who tried to activate a change disagreed with the general American trend. As a result, they paid their lives for their dissent.

Perhaps, then, the "safest" thing to do is to sit by, remain unconcerned about those less fortunate, agree with everything that is handed down and let your total being sink into the quagmire of devastation, degradation and retrogression.

Many people, Negroes at that, have said that Julian Bond should have kept his mouth shut until he was seated. If Bond had gotten into the habit of "waiting for the right time to speak," he'd be waiting forever, no doubt. How are people to be represented with a still tongue?

Until now, the people in the 136th District had no voice in their government. The majority of Bond's electors are living in abject poverty. Although poor, they are concerned with others who are suffering outside the geographical United States.

These people happen to be colored too. Daily napalm bombs are annihilating homes, families, schools and nurseries filled with crying suckling babies, children's bodies are being mutilated for a lifetime. Old men are made to cry like babies. Young girls are raped. Wives see their husbands castrated. This is suffering in a war-torn country. The people in Bond's district don't want to suffer, nor do they want others to suffer. Because war means human suffering, they are opposed to war for any reason; consequently, they want their representative to voice their sentiment.

However, Georgia refuses to accept change for the better. It refuses to follow the tide. It refuses to forget the past. Georgia is afraid of dissenters. For these reasons, and others to be sure, the Georgia lawmakers can hold themselves totally responsible for a possible mass human volcano that will erupt sometime in the near future.

—Gloria Ann Wise

Role of African States
In the Rhodesian Crisis

On December 3, 1965, the Organization of African Unity called upon all the African nations to sever diplomatic relations with Britain, if Britain had not intervened to crush Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith's white-supremacist regime by December 15. Undoubtedly, the OAU's resolution reflects the mass opposition of black Africa to Smith's brazen attempt to firmly institute and stabilize white-supremacist rule in Rhodesia; and it serves to pinpoint the volatile role that Britain is playing in this crisis. While Britain has declared an economic boycott of all Rhodesian goods on the one hand, it has, on the other hand, taken no decisive stand that will, in any way, cripple the Smith regime. Conversely, Britain does not want to make



any serious attempt to topple the Smith government, for to do so would be perilous to a government set up by the British. Moreover, Britain's economic boycott of Rhodesian goods, in effect, has not and will not hamper the economy of Rhodesia, for whatever immediate losses Rhodesia might suffer, it is obvious that trade with Holland, Portugal, France, and South Africa will more than compensate.

Although many of the African states have clamored for Britain's immediate and effective intervention, such a request has not been granted, owing essentially to Britain's self-interests and gain. Thus, another fundamental aspect of the Rhodesian situation arises. That is the question of whether those African leaders, Jomo Kenyatta, Sir Abubakar Tafawa, and Haile Selassie among them, who demand a firmer and more decisive stand by Britain, will take action themselves, should Britain fail to act, as indeed is likely. Ultimately, this is the decisive question for Africa.

—Juanita Price

Know Your Profs?

In this month of hearts, I wonder how many of us are aware of the hearts of our professors. By this I mean, the little obsessions that influence their everyday lives. Let's see how well you know the hearts of your professors.

He is short and bearded, lost of fun and his heart lies in cooking and history.

She is of medium height, always on the go, her heart lies in the field of English and an obsession with the color green.

She hails from the state of Minnesota, her heart is Economics but she has taught Political Science and Contemporary Social Issues. She is often seen with a pet named Clansy.

This giant of a man hails from the state of Tennessee, his heart was once in the field of divinity but now it is well grounded in the teaching of mathematics.

His manner is open and often outgoing, his stature resembles that of a college football player with the exception of his boyish grin. His obsessions are driving and drama.

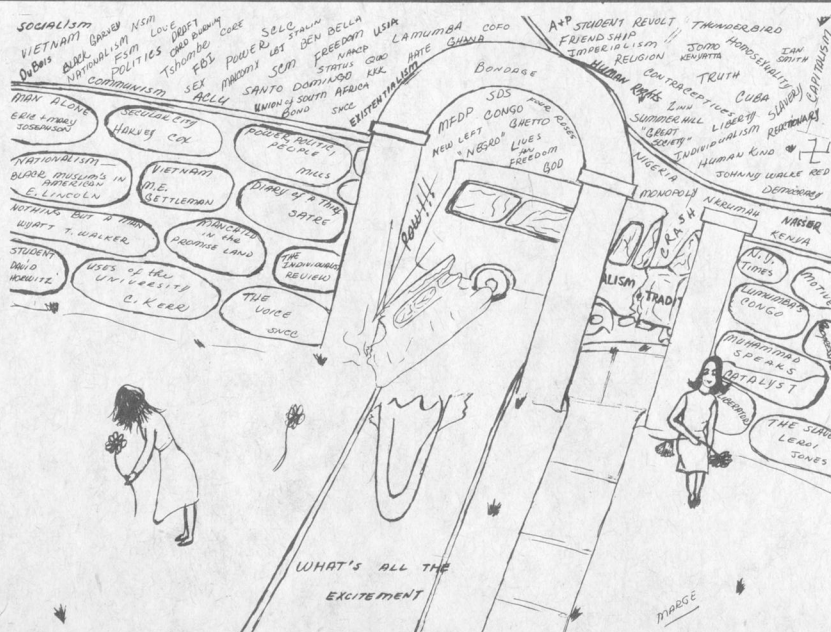
Her obsessions are jewelry and music. She is seen most frequently at the piano. She hails from Maine.

She is very short. Her personality is an outgoing one. Her obsessions are dance and creating charm and poise in her students.

Mr. X is most frequently seen in Tapley. His second obsession is photography.

She is very seldom known by the whole student body. Her abode is the Home Economics building. She has an obsession with the color blue.

—Brenda Greene





SSGA Newsletter

Affirmation: Viet Nam

Spelman Young Women:

Quite a few of you have asked me to explain the purpose and goals of the recent movement, Affirmation: Viet Nam; and to make a statement concerning its relevance to our college community as a whole, and, more important, to us as individuals.

First, a word about Affirmation: Viet Nam. This statewide student movement was recently initiated by a group of students at Emory University, and their goal is emphatic public affirmation of the United States government's commitment to Viet Nam. According to its constitution, "Affirmation: Viet Nam will analyze and present the factual foundations of the position and commitment of the United States in the present Vietnamese conflict." The accomplishment of this goal will entail "the presentation of public discussion groups, forums, panels, lectures, public assemblies, or other similar programs, the publication of papers, pamphlets and books, and making known the results of public polls and other indicia of public opinion," the constitution further states. The student organizers at Emory are taking a comprehensive poll of the citizens and residents of Georgia regarding their opinions of the U. S. commitment in Viet Nam. The movement will culminate in an assembly at Atlanta's athletic stadium in the middle of February.

Just for the record, I have chosen to support this movement as a person—an individual, and not as your student government head or leader. May I further clarify my position by stating that I will in no way attempt to influence you in one way or another. I respect your position (whatever it may be) and I'm sure that this respect is reciprocal.

Now, a statement concerning the relevance of this issue to our college community as a whole and to us as students. The opinion polls have been circulating on campus and may I urge you to use this means to express your opinion on the Vietnamese situation. This poll will be an effective device to ascertain the preponderant position of the Spelman Student Body. In other words, its results will give us an opportunity to look at ourselves as a group. You will be informed of the outcome in the next SSGA meeting in chapel.

In conclusion may I urge you to think clearly and carefully about this situation, for certainly it is having and will continue to have a very great effect on us as adults, Americans, and human beings. Don't be swayed by your friends and associates—your conscience and self-satisfaction demand a thorough examination of the issues and circumstances existent between the U. S. and Viet Nam.

Best wishes for a very fruitful semester.

Sincerely yours,
Jane Sampson
SSGA President

H₂SO₄ ANYONE?

Recently a professor at Morehouse College asked why more girls from Spelman were not majoring in the promising fields of chemistry and physics. Everyone knows how difficult these courses and all science courses are, and how high the student mortality rate is in these courses. But more young women should have the courage to try these fields and conquer them. Spelman is a liberal arts college and the humanities are emphasized, but majoring in chemistry, physics, biology or mathematics does not make one a sadistic, inhuman boor. Instead of making one blind to the wonders of the world, science makes a student more aware of the world's beauty.

The Morehouse professor also stated that in other schools the students who excel in difficult areas are usually young women. This shows that we have the potential; but too often fear stifles it. There is an extreme shortage of doctors and research scientists in

the world. Many of these positions should be filled by women. In case you're worrying, a career in science is no handicap to a successful married life. Most women doctors and scientists marry and have children. It's necessary to plan a little more than the average housewife, but it can be done. A woman scientist need not compromise her feminine role as wife and mother while pursuing her career.

The freshmen who have decided to major in a science are to be congratulated and encouraged. They should not become discouraged because of small failures. Worthwhile goals are usually difficult to attain. So, if you're undecided about your major and yet you feel something drawing you toward chemistry, physics, biology or math, take the plunge! If you're willing to work hard and really want to make some contribution to society, you'll never regret your decision!

—A. Porter

Most Memorable Day . . .

When Morehouse North Played Santa

The essence of Christmas is often forgotten amid the mad rush of shopping, wrapping gifts, and going to parties. The true spirit of Christmas, however, is love given freely and willingly.

On Saturday, December 11, the freshman girls of Morehouse North, assisted by several young men from Morehouse College, exhibited this spirit in the form of a party given for the third grade class of Miss Marian Shivers from E. A. Ware School.

The party opened at 4:00 p.m. with the arrival of the children to the dormitory. There were games played outside and then the party moved to the cheerfully decorated basement of the dormitory. Once inside the games were renewed and the girls challenged the third-graders to a game of musical chairs which the children won. Later there was a dance contest which the children also won.

The highlight of the afternoon was the presentation of gifts. Each child received a gift from his adopted sisters (every pair of roommates).

Seen at various times during the party was Miss Geraldine Lyons, Head Resident of Morehouse North, snapping pictures and joining in the fun. Several other people dropped by, most noticeably Dean Naomi Chivers and Mrs. Grace Perry.

At 6:00 p.m. the girls were all tired but they all agreed that it had been fun. And the children left with Christmas presents that they otherwise would never have had and the knowledge that they had gained not one, but more than fifty, new friends. It was a truly memorable day.

—Patricia Collins



GRADUATE CITED

NEW YORK, N. Y., December 27—Marian Wright, 26-year-old Mississippi civil rights lawyer, has been named one of the country's four most promising young career women by *Mademoiselle* magazine. In its January issue, the editors of *Mademoiselle* acknowledge Miss Wright's achievements and predict even greater success for her in giving her one of the magazine's four 1965 Merit Awards.

Miss Wright holds the awesome and sometimes frustrating position of NAACP Legal Defense Fund Attorney in Mississippi, handling the Fund's statewide docket of hundreds of cases pending before the Federal Court. Last November she became a member of the Mississippi Bar—one of the few women and the only Negro woman ever to be admitted.

Her commitment to helping the Negroes of Mississippi understand and exercise their Constitutional rights extends beyond the limits of her legal profession. She is active in instituting and promoting community poverty programs, organizing schools with qualified Negro teachers. Miss Wright points out that "the community response to the poverty programs and the schools is phenomenal. The people understand that they must help themselves."

A native of Bennettsville, S. C., Miss Wright was educated at Spelman College in Atlanta, where she was one of the co-founders of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). She spent her junior year at the universities of Geneva and Paris; she also spent a summer in the Ivory Coast with "Operation Crossroads Africa."

It was back in college in this country, while attending a local NAACP meeting that Miss Wright became aware of the appalling shortage of lawyers working in the South. She decided to do something about it, applied to Yale Law School, was admitted on a John Hay Whitney Fellowship. After graduating, she became the first legal intern with the NAACP and went to Mississippi.

Though her job has led to occasional jailing and physical attack, Miss Wright claims, "When you reach someone, know you have gotten through to him, made him think for himself, made him realize that he has the freedom of choice—then it is all worth it."

FIGHT CANCER

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

Book Review

A Gift of Prophecy

A Gift of Prophecy is the provocative new book about Jeane Dixon, a prophetess who, strangely enough, has received some honor in her own country. Mrs. Dixon is not infallible and she has been wrong several times. But she has been right so often that she has gained considerable renown in Washington's political and social circles. This Washington seer has predicted with uncanny accuracy such events as the assassination of President Kennedy, the launching of the Russian sputnik, the Khrushchev ouster and countless other events that have been fulfilled in the lives of many of her friends.

Ruth Montgomery, a "skeptical newspaper reporter" and friend of Jeane Dixon has collaborated with her to produce this amazing book. She traces the development of this unusual gift from Jeane's childhood and ends the book with an interesting prognosis of future events. She also recounts details of Jeane's visions and other psychic experiences. One very frightening vision which the author relates to the reader is interpreted to mean that the Russians have a new type of missile for which we have no defending weapon. According to Mrs. Dixon, "it is so powerful that it can completely immobilize our communications and lighting systems... and can also play havoc with the navigation of our planes." America can remember the New York blackout with some trepidation and wonder if it was coincidental or not. Mrs. Dixon has had four visions which seem to indicate that a new religious unity will come about among all the peoples of the earth but not until we have tasted the devastation of war, strife and increased tension.

Mrs. Dixon has been observed by a noted para-psychologist whose hobby is exposing fake mediums. So far, however, he has not been able to expose her as a fake. Instead, he has come to conclude that she is endowed with a special gift from God. A devoutly religious woman, Mrs. Dixon uses her gift only in service to others and consistently refuses to accept money or any other remuneration.

Ruth Montgomery's book is not especially distinguished for literary style. It reads very much like a series of newspaper articles. It is extremely interesting, however, as a concise account of the predictions of the controversial Mrs. Dixon. It is valuable because it records the words and works of a modern-day prophetess.

—Cynthia Smith

Today Is Mine

My time. My life. I live it as it comes. Moment to moment. Day to day. One at a time.

I live life to the hilt. Every moment in every hour. Every hour in every day.

The future? So far off. Yet so very near at hand. Why worry over it? I cannot change what is to be. I ignore the time that is to come.

I live today. There is no tomorrow. It has not come. It may never come. At the moment it does not exist.

There is only today. My day. Soon it will end. But today is mine.

—Patricia Collins

Oh! That Line

It was exactly five minutes of five

When to dinner I did arrive

I had missed breakfast cause

my clock had gone wrong

And I had purposely skipped

lunch—cause the line was

too long.

Now my stomach was starting

to sing a song.

I was about the twentieth

person at the end of the line

When the line began to move

so slow

But I could see the dinner was

going to be fine

With chicken and french fries

and loads more to go.

When I could almost see the

food in sight

Three girls came pushing

through the line with all

their might.

And when all of them got in

line

Ten of their girlfriends

followed close behind.

I was pushed quite far back in

the line

And my poor stomach really

started to whine

I patted my stomach and said

"It won't be long!"

But from the back of the line

came another throng.

About thirty girls had just

come from lab

And they had to eat, too

So I forced a smile on my face

And all of them cut through.

By now my head was hurting

And my tongue was hanging

low

But I waited thinking about

the food

Figuring that fast the line

would go.

Things began to look up it

seemed for a while

And the food came in sight

again

But when I came in sight of

the trays

The Glee Club came skipping

in.

Again I was at the back of the

line

And I began to feel numb

And when I finally got my

food

All that was left was a crumb.

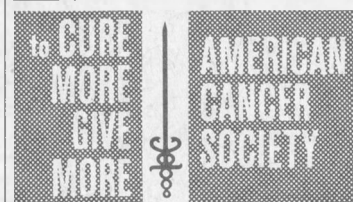
—Melody McDowell

On Love

With surmounting anxiety, I sit in anticipation of her coming. She has engulfed by very being, and my identity aides amidst surrealistic images. I look into her eyes, and I feel as though my life is totally empty, totally meaningless without her. I touch her hand and a renaissance of love in its purest form manifests itself, such that even my limited perspicacity discerns its meaning. With one kiss from her lips, I am cleansed by the yesterdays of old, the today of now, and the tomorrows yet to come. I shall hold with dying grasps to her love, lest

my life ceases to have purpose. For without this love, save only the grace of God, I go.

—Egan Scott



Out of This Maze of Notes Will Come Logic

We smoked, we cried, we cursed, we drank coffee, forgot sleep and became introverts

All for the want of Knowledge.

After it is over we were to be as

children waking from a nightmare.

Someone said aren't you going to bed?

We sighed, lit another cigarette and read the last six chapters.

We ran to the library like ants running to shelter on a rainy day.

We knew it would all occur again but before it does

We must have a day of rejoicing and weeping

because somewhere, somehow, someday, for some of us,

out of this maze of notes,

books, charts, maps and drawings

came the apex, the ideal,

the reason for everything

the instructor's dream—Logic.

Gaillard (Jan. '66)

Here Am I

I, but what am I?

Simply a bit of clay,

Made with the help of God

Loving life each day

Filled with the breath of life

Not quite caught in life's strife

Flush with the ideals of youth

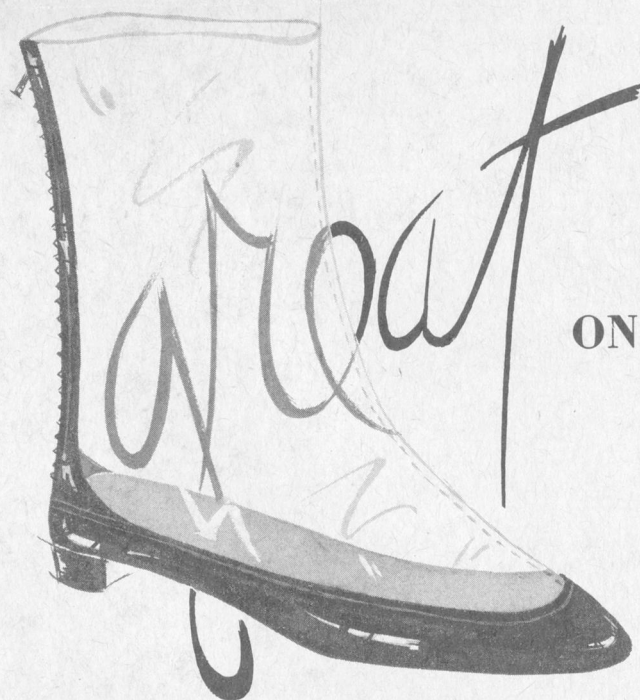
Still in search of the truth,

Full of wonder that I,

I, can live and be I.

—A. J. Williams

THESE



ONES

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The American Negro Literary Tradition

The American Negro literary tradition is discussed by both Negro and white writers in ten essays under the title, "Anger, and Beyond," edited by Herbert Hill. It will be published by Harper & Row on February 2.

"One of the best ways for the majority of Americans, who are white, to understand the Negro minority is to read and understand what the Negro writer says," Mr. Hill stated in an interview.

"In an important sense, the Negro writer is one of the few bridges of communication between the two. These essays, full of pain and possibility, cut to the heart of the Negro question. They reveal the difficult birth and growth of a powerful new literature, distinctly American."

Authors included in the book and their contributions are: Saunders Redding, "The Negro Writer and American Literature;" Horace R. Cayton, "Ideological Forces In The Work Of Negro Writers;" Arna Bontemps, "The Negro Renaissance and the Harlem Writers of the 1920's;" LeRoi Jones, "Philistinism and The Negro Writer."

Also Harvey Swados, "The Writer In Contemporary American Society;" Nat Hentoff, "The Other Side Of The Blues;" Robert Bone, "Ralph Ellison And The Uses Of Imagination;" Albert Murray, "Something Different, Something More;" M. Carl Holman, "The Afternoon Of A Young Poet."

Also Ossie Davis, "The Wonderful World of Law And Order;" and Melvin B. Tolson, "A Poet's Odyssey." A most significant part of the book is the symposium on Richard Wright, the man and his work, which took place at the University of California (Berke-

ley) Conference on the Negro Writer in the United States. Participants in the symposium were: Saunders Redding, Horace Cayton, Arna Bontemps, and Herbert Hill as moderator.

The introduction is by Mr. Hill. He points out: "The American Negro literary tradition is a complex one because it is many things. It is the literature of the Negro community, but also the assertion of a universal humanity. It is an important part of American literature, and it is also implicitly an attack upon the racist assumptions of American society."

Tracing the history of Negro literature, he refers to several major tendencies. These are the early folk tradition, the tradition of racial protest, novels of caste and color, naturalistic tradition and the "proletarian literature" school, and in the past decade and a half, the work of the young writers, some influenced by existentialism, and others influenced by "Negritude" and concepts of the French African literary tradition.

Mr. Hill is labor secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a member of the faculty of the New School for Social Research, and is the editor of the anthology, "Soon One Morning; New Writing by American Negroes."

Biographical sketches of all contributors conclude the book.



SPELMAN WHO'S WHO

Nine of the twelve students elected from Spelman to "Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges." Left to right: Cheryl Birchette, Frieda Williamson, Geraldine Davis, Audrey Harrison, Linda Fowler, Helen Carithers, Jane Sampson, Anna Belle Porter, and Elizabeth Leigh. Missing are Ruth Baety, Elizabeth Jordan, and JoAnn Whatley. Elizabeth is studying in Friburg, Germany, and JoAnn in Paris, France.

Guaranteed Jobs Abroad For Students

At the end of last term, 600 intrepid students and teachers (ranging in age from 18 to 40) hopped from classrooms to Europe in practically one leap. None of them was particularly wealthy and none was on a special grant or scholarship. Yet each was able to afford a fabulous, meaningful, cultural summer abroad. The six hundred peripatetics were participants in the JOBS ABROAD program originated by the International Student Information Service (ISIS), a non-profit organization headquartered in Brussels, Belgium.

ISIS and its American affiliate, the International Student Travel Center (ISTC), are organizations devoted to providing jobs abroad to students and teachers who are sincerely interested in expanding their horizons by living and working abroad. THE ISIS/ISTC JOBS ABROAD program was established in 1961. Many students who participated that first year have repeated their educational experience in the ensuing years.

Working in Europe gives a participant all the cultural benefits available to a tourist. But the participant acquires knowledge while he is earning . . . not spending. The student-worker has the unique advantage of getting a sharp, clear picture of a country and its culture for he sees it through the eyes of its people. The tourist generally gets a hazy and somewhat distorted picture, for he sees it through the glass of a bus window.

A copy of the new 32-page JOBS ABROAD magazine is on hand at your Placement Office, or your language department, or your school library. For further details on the JOBS ABROAD program, write to ISIS, 133 RUE HOTEL DES MONNAIES, BRUXELLES 6, BELGIUM.

How did you feel at the end of your finals?



You know, I do believe I passed Physics!



I think I'm going home.



No need waiting around for the bad news.



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